

# The BROAD AX

HEW TO THE LINE; LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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## Gov. Woodrow Wilson and Gov. Thomas R. Marshall Nominated for President and Vice President of the United States

AT THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION ON THE FORTY-SIXTH BALLOT  
AFTER A LONG AND BITTER FIGHT.

DEFEATING CHAMP CLARK AND THE OTHER LEADING CANDIDATES  
THEREBY BREAKING THE UNPRECEDENTED DEADLOCK.

COL. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN AFTER MAKING NUMEROUS GRAND  
STAND PLAYS IN THE CONVENTION, WHEELED INTO LINE WITH  
CHARLES F. MURPHY, PERRY BELMOT, THOMAS FORTUNE  
RYAN AND ROGER C. SULLIVAN.

MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON SETS FORTH HIS OBSERVATIONS ON  
THE TREATMENT HE RECEIVED AT THE HANDS OF THE LEAD-  
ERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT WHO IS DEAD ANXIOUS TO ROUGH RIDE  
HIS WAY INTO THE WHITE HOUSE WILL HOLD HIS PERSONAL  
THIRD TERM CONVENTION IN CHICAGO ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST  
DAY OF AUGUST.

On Tuesday, afternoon, after the longest and the bitterest fight in the ranks or in the history of the Democratic party, Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey, was nominated on the forty-sixth ballot, at the Baltimore convention to make the race for president of the United States.

He receiving 990 votes as against 84 for Champ Clark, and 12 for Judson Harmon, who remained in the race to the very last and marched on down to defeat with their colors flying; no one at this distance from the convention hall can describe the scenes that were enacted by the delegates and the other strong supporters of the victorious candidate when it was announced that he had finally succeeded in snatching the golden prize away from the grasp of his highest and lowest opponents, including the many dark horses which had been carefully groomed and ready to enter the race—thereby breaking the long and unprecedented deadlock of the convention.

After a strong effort had been put forth to induce Champ Clark who had successfully led his rivals for many days and on many ballots, to become a candidate for vice-president, which honor he declined, promptly, Col. William J. Bryan, wanting to hog it all, placed in nomination for that office Governor Burke of North Dakota and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and after two ballots the horse-laugh was on Col. Bryan for both of his candidates were defeated and Governor Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana was nominated on the third ballot by acclamation.

It will also be recalled that during the convention Col. Bryan made numerous grand stand plays, aside from the one he made on the last day of the convention, at one time during its proceedings he appeared on the platform, and while delivering one of his hair-raising speeches, he pointed his finger right straight at Charles F. Murphy, Perry Belmont, Thomas Fortune Ryan and Roger C. Sullivan, and declared that he would never vote for nor support Champ Clark or any other candidate who had the support of the gentlemen just mentioned—that if New York State, under their leadership and Illinois under the leadership of Roger Sullivan, John F. Hopkins, George E. Brennan and Co., should happen to cast the votes of their states in the convention for his favorite candidate that he would right then and there desert him and so on, he even went so far as to demand that Messrs. Belmont, Ryan, Murphy and Sullivan should be excluded from the convention claiming that they are not nor never had been true Simon pure Democrats.

It was therefore, amusing to see Col. Bryan, working for the nomination of his candidate Gov. Wilson, even after the breaking up of the delegates in their voting had arrived and it will be recalled that the 58 from this state led by Roger Sullivan were the first to be switched from Clark to Wilson, and the 90 votes of New York were also cast for him, notwithstanding these facts Col. Bryan, failed to call for his hat and withdrew from the convention hall, neither did he announce that he would refuse to support the successful candidate on account of the assistance rendered to him by Messrs. Murphy, Belmont, Ryan and Sullivan, on the contrary he intimated that he was well pleased with their actions and that he was ready to wheel into line with them, further proving that he does not mean everything that he gives expression to and that sometimes he simply talks through his head or the top of his hat just to hear himself talk.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, in setting forth his observations on the treatment he and his contesting delegates received at the hand of the leaders of the Democratic National Convention, states that he and his followers were offered up as a "sacrifice on the part of the progressive Democrats to meet a political exigency." The Clark forces flattered us out because they were afraid of incurring enmities which might injure the speaker's chance. The Wilson forces were willing to be our sponsors until we informed them we were instructed to vote for Mr. Clark until he released us. Then both millstones started grinding us between them.

"To begin with, the Wilson progressives entered into a bargain with the Sullivan-Taggart-Murphy ring of reactionaries whereby they were to vote against us in return for the ring's votes on seating the Wilson South Dakota delegation. The Wilson men openly told us that they had exhaustively investigated our case and found it meritorious, but when they learned how our instructions read they ditched us in a hurry. All of the progressive spirit of fairness went glimmering."

Mayor Harrison further states that not only did the forces of Clark and Wilson turn their backs coldly upon himself and the Hearst and Harrison shouters, but the keenest cut of all came from Col. Bryan who had promised to make and lead the open fight for them on the floor of the convention hall, but when the time came to do so somehow or other Col. Bryan had lost the speech that he intended to deliver in their behalf, and in failing to fight manfully for them he lowered his colors and took to the woods.

Being deserted on all sides even by William Randolph Hearst, Andrew



GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON.  
Ex-President of Princeton University—the Reform Governor of New Jersey—  
Nominated by the Democratic National Convention, for President of the  
United States.

M. Lawrence and his henchmen the only thing left for Mayor Harrison to do was to pay his hotel bill and return to Chicago a sadder and a wiser local politician, as far as national politics are concerned.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is more than dead anxious to rough ride his way into the White House, will hold his personal third term convention in Chicago on or about the first of August, and with the aid of the Chicago Tribune he will boom himself for the sole purpose of knocking out William H. Taft for President of the United States.

**COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET IN THIS CITY.**  
**CALL ON COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.**  
**ARE TREATED WITH EVERY COURTESY.**  
**WILL USE EVERY LEGITIMATE EFFORT TO LINE UP COLORED VOTES WITH THE DEMOCRATS.**

Tiring of the existence of those conditions that have kept practically all of the colored voters of the country within the ranks of the Republican party prominent colored Democrats and Independents were here this week to try and get an expression from the National Democratic convention favorable to the race.

A committee of gentlemen, consisting of Bishop Alexander Walters, chairman of the National Colored Democratic League; Robert N. Wood, chief of the United Colored Democracy; James D. Carr, Ferdinand C. Morton, James L. Curtis, James H. Howard, and Rev. J. Milton Waldron, the last named representing the National Independent Political League, made a plea before the resolutions committee of the convention Wednesday. The committee urged that with the growing intelligence and economic worth of the Negro came divergence of views as to what was best for the community, and, therefore, a desire to split this vote on the issues. The committee pleaded for the removal of that little barrier that kept many colored men of independent minds from supporting the Democratic party and urged the adoption of a plank similar to the ones favoring the race in the party plat-

forms of 1872 and 1876 which reads as follows:

"We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with all the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political."

Chairman William Jennings Bryan and other members of the resolutions committee were most courteous in their treatment of the delegation.

The National Colored Democratic League, with which most of the visitors here this week are connected, held a convention at Young's Hall, and it was agreed that every effort would be made to lining up a large slice for the Democracy in November. Strong addresses urging the division of the colored vote between the two great parties were made during the session by Bishop Alexander Walters, N. B. Marshall, James H. W. Howard, Charles L. Barnes, Peter Smith, James A. Ross, Sally James, N. B. Clark, Dr. W. A. Sinclair, of the Constitution League, and Rev. J. Milton Waldron, of the National Independent Colored Political League.

A national committee and a campaign committee were selected and the draft of an address to the colored voters of the country completed. The address to the country may be regarded as the platform of the league. It will be given to the country at a ratification meeting to be held in Washington.

The planks in the league platform will contain references to the high cost of living; endorse the principle of the union labor movement, declare in favor of lower tariff rates and urge the colored people the country over to divide their vote.

The delegates to the league, headed by the Commonwealth Band, paraded Tuesday from Young's Hall down Duval Hill avenue to Eutaw, to Hoffman, to Linden avenue, to Dolphin, to Park avenue, to Hoffman street, past the main entrance of Convention Hall; to Linden avenue, to Preston street, where the parade disbanded. The paraders were cheered all along the line.—The Afro-American Ledger, Baltimore, Md. June 29—12.

## The Sixty Six Afro- American Delegates to the Republican National Convention

HELD THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE DELIBERATIONS OF THAT BODY.

SEVERAL OF THAT NUMBER SERVED ON THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER IMPORTANT COMMITTEES.

AND PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT COULD NOT SECURE THE RENOMINATION WITHOUT THEIR AID AND SUPPORT.

BUT NO SUBSTANTIAL BENEFITS HAVE REDOUNDED TO THE EVER-LASTING GOOD OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN RACE BECAUSE OF THAT FACT.

It is true, that, the 66 Afro-American delegates to the Republican National Convention who were the balance of power, in all of its deliberations, and who without money and without price stood like a solid stone wall, in favor of the re-nomination of President William H. Taft.

But by reason of that fact they utterly failed to accomplish any substantial or lasting benefits, for the good of the entire Afro-American race. Some of those 66 delegates, served on the committee, on resolutions and other important committees in connection with the convention, but so far nothing has gotten out to the public, tending to show, that they had the courage or the manhood, to stand up at any time or place, and contend for better or more humane treatment of the Afro-American citizens, in every way, throughout the length and breadth of this country.

It being absolutely impossible to re-nominate President Taft, without the votes of the 66 Afro-American delegates, as he only had 21 majority over his rivals, they should have had the manhood to have drove a hard bargain with President Taft, and his managers, and put him and them on record in black and white; that in consideration of their united support, that

in case of his re-election that he would leave no stone unturned in an honest effort, to wipe out the infamous "Grandfather clause". Disfranchisement, "Jim Crow" car laws, peonage, lynching and burning of human beings at the stake which is contrary to the constitution of the United States, that as commander in chief of the army and the navy, he would use the great power invested in him, and see to it that each and every citizen, in this country regardless of his race and nationality would have the undisputed right to cast one vote at each federal election and have that vote honestly counted, and that each and every citizen must and shall have the full protection of all of the federal laws of this republic at any cost.

The leaders of the 66 Colored delegates, failing to strike the iron, while it was extremely hot, and while President Taft, was thirsting for re-nomination and could not get it without their aid and support; find themselves and the race, in the same distressing situation, in relation to "Jim Crow" car laws, disfranchisement, and other discriminations, against the civil and political rights of the Negro, as they did prior to their becoming the balance of power in the Republican National Convention.

### ONE BED FOR TEN.

**Hospital Provision for Consumptives Increases Rapidly, but Still Inadequate.**

Nearly 4,000 additional hospital beds for consumptives in 29 states were provided during the year ending June 1st according to a statement issued today from the records of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. This makes a total of over 30,000 beds, but only about one for every ten indigent tuberculosis patients in this country.

In the last five years, the hospital provision for consumptives has increased from 14,423 in 1907 to over 30,000 in 1912, or over 100 per cent. New York state leads in the number of beds, having 8,350 on June 1st; Massachusetts comes next with 2,800; and Pennsylvania, a close third with 2,700. Alabama showed the greatest percentage of increase in the last year by adding 57 new beds to its 42 a year ago. Georgia comes next with 109 beds added to 240 a year ago. New York has the greatest numerical increase, having provided over 1,800 additional beds in the year.

Only four states, Mississippi, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming have no beds whatever in special hospitals or wards for consumptives. Eight years ago, when the National Association was organized, there were 26 states in which no hospital or sanatorium provision for consumptives existed, and the entire number of beds in the United States was only 10,000.

"While these figures would indicate a remarkable growth in anti-tuberculosis activity," says Dr. Livingston Farrand, executive secretary of the National Association, in commenting on this subject, "there are still practically ten indigent consumptives for every one of the 30,000 beds including those for pay patients. In other words, we have from 250,000 to 300,000 consumptives in this country too poor

to provide hospital care for themselves. If tuberculosis is ever going to be stamped out in the United States, more hospital provision for these foci of infection must be provided."

### Fitzbutler-Waring Nuptials.

On last Wednesday evening at her residence, Miss Prima Fitzbutler and Champion James Waring, of Chicago, Ill., were united in the bond of holy matrimony by the Rev. Gorter, rector of St. John's church. Many guests were present from out of town, including the bride's sisters. Mrs. Myra Denison and Mrs. Mary Waring, her aunt Mrs. R. E. Mitcheum and Miss Nancy Lee, of Versailles, Ky. The wedding was probably one of the most beautiful ceremonies ever witnessed in Louisville. An altar had been erected in the house, and during the ceremony it shone resplendent in lighted candles. The house was crowded with friends of the popular couple. The bride wore a handsome dress, made of white merole and chiffon cloth, with the regulation bridal veil and orange blossoms. Little Leona Denison and J. J. C. McKinley, Jr., carried the bride's veil. Mr. Frank B. Waring, of Chicago, was best man, while Mrs. J. C. C. McKinley acted as Matron of Honor. The bride was given away by Dr. Sarah H. Fitzbutler, who wore a handsome lavender chiffon over mesaline. The presents which were numerous and beautiful came from all parts of the country, as Miss Prima is known from the pine forest to the Gulf. Mrs. Myra Denison wore a handsome embroidered gown, and Mrs. Mitcheum a white crepe over mesaline. The bride and groom left for Chicago on Thursday evening, and will be at home, 2302 South 42nd Court.—The Defender, Louisville, Ky. June 29—12.